EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

By the United States mail steamer Arago, Captain Lines, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 28th uit The Arago's dates are the same as per Agglo-Saxon at

Quebec.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The Journal de Constantenople says that a serious conflict had taken place at Trebisond. Eight Turkish sailers tore down the Russian flag from a merchant ship. They threw the Russian sailors into the sea. The Russian Consul had demanded the dismissal of the captain of the port. The sailors who made the attack were publicly bastinadoed.

The German journals are full of conjectures as to the course Prussia will pursue with regard to Neuf-chatel; but it is certain that so step will be taken until it is seen what is the final treatment of the private in the hands of the Swiss Confederation.

The intelligence from Naples is becoming more interesting. The knowledge of the withdrawal of the English and French legations, and of the sending thither of a naval squadron, had produced a full in the funds of about 1 per cent. The Times correspondent, although he considers the above statement unfounded, considers also that it may probably prove a shadow of coming events, especially as regards the interruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Neapolitan Govern-ment, which it was thought will assuredly take place. Liwas generally thought that the appearance of French and English ships in the bay would cause an insurrection, and the King was taking every precaution in anticipation of rebellion against his Government. It is said that the place of rendezvous for the English and French forces is Ajaccio. This naval movement, together with an announcement that in consequence of the attempted evasions of Russia in connection with the settlement of the Bessarabian frontier the English fleet had been ordered to remain in the Black Sea, had an effect upon the money market, which caused huness to be very flat. A report was also circulated of probable difficulties with Austria, whose military agents in Lombardy, Tuscany and Parma are stated to have thrown into prison thirty-one officers and men of the British Italian Legion on their return home, after their discharge from Malta.

M. Jerome Bonaparte of America and his son, says the Journal du Havre of the 20th ult., was expected in a few days in that town, where apartments have been taken for them. M. Jerome Bonaparte is about to embark on board the Arago for the United States. Intelligence from Constantinople, via Marseilles, states that Austria wishes to occupy the Principalities

until the month of November.

The failure of the Royal British Bank continues to absorb great interest in England. On the 20th ult., an angry meeting of the shareholders was held in London, at which it transpired that the loss to be made up was £210,487. On the testimony of the accountant was shown that the account of Mr. H. Brown, the member for Tewkesbury, and until recently a director of the Bank, exhibits a debt of £70,908; Mr. John McGregor, member for Glasgow and founder of the concern, £7,362; Mr. Cameron, late manager, £33,000 -the utmost worth of the securities against which is £3,000; Mr. Mullins, late solicitor, £7,000; one of the auditors, £2,000. Other persons connected with the Bank had also devoted to their own uses various sums. making in all a total £121,000. Some works in Wales had involved a sum of £106,453; but they were considered to be at least worth £ 10,000. According to the balance sheet the entire liabilities of the Bank are £539,131, while the assets, taking the Welsh property into consideration, are estimated at £328,644. On the whole, the prospects are worse than at first expected, which will be further exaggerated by the costs which will probably be incurred by the Court of Chancery.

Intelligence from Madrid states that a severe engagement took place on the 9th Sept., between the garrison of Melilla and the Moors of the environs, in which the latter had suffered a serious loss. The Spanish troops had 90 killed and 70 wounded. The ball at Mescow on the 14th ult, is described by

the correspondents of the English journals as a most brilliant affair. Lord and Lady Granville, and other members of the English embassy were present. French cookery and French fare were the arrangement of the cuisine department.

Later intelligence from South America has been re ceived. Little business had taken place since last advices. St. Vincents had suffered immensely from cholera: also the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo

The Times publishes an unusually severe but highly justifiable article upon the condact of the Directors of the Royal British Bank. It considers that such ould be visited with penal servitude for Hife, and that there is more grounds for pity for the highway robber, the burglar and the pickpocket, than for a class of men such as those who are connected with the downfall of the Royal Bratish Bank.

The Emperor of Russia has confirmed the organ statutes of three Steam Navigation Companies des tiped to facilitate trade throughout the ports of the South of Russia and the Mediterranean.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1856. The Neapolitan difficulties are now so rapidly in creasing in dimensions that a crisis is inevitable. It is therefore, worth while to recapitulate the principal features of the case. King Ferdinand's maladministration produced an insurrection in Sicily in December, 1847, some months before the French Revolution. The events at Paris in February and the Italian movement at Milan in March, were followed by a popular move ment at Naples. The King had to assemble a Con vention and join the Italian movement, which, if successful in expelling the Austrians, would logically have led to Italian unity, and, accordingly, to the expulsion of King Bomba himself. Seeing this event looming in the future, the King surrounded himself with so-called Liberals, who had no heart for the unity of Italy, and were fully content with getting some administrative re forms. Poerio was the most eminent of these narrow minded statesmen, who were distrustful of popular enthusiasm, and who confided in treacherous princes. The strictly Italian and truly democratic party at No ples was defeated and murdered by the Lazzaron May 1848, and Poerio, Settembrini, and their con servative friends, became the constitutional advisers of King Bomba-all of them baters of Republicanism and of Mazzini's Unitarian movement at Rome. As soon as the reactionary policy got the upper hand in Europe, by the imbecility of Lamartine, by the Roman Catholic tendencies of Cavaignae and his Ministers, and by the selfishness of Carlo Alberto, King Bemba contrived to rid himself of his Doctrincers, sending them straight to prison on the charge of treason Still, a public trial was granted to them, and Mr. Glad stone, being accidentally present at Naples, took a pe culiar interest in the fate of Poerio and Settembrini who were sentenced to the galleys only for having trusted the word of the King. The horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, and the mockery of the trials were eloquently exposed by the English state-man, but without any apparent result. The Paris coup d'état followed, and horrors of the 2d of December and the summary arrest, exile and deportation to Cayenne and Lumbesso of several thousand Frenchmen, threw the dangeons of Naples into the shade. As soon as the Empire was cetablished Murat began to put forward his pretensions to the throne of Naples; but they were discountenanced by his cousin—as yet the grapes were sour. Napoleon's imperial title being coldly and distrustfully received by Russia and Austria, the new Empero rushed into the English Alliance; the Russian war and peace followed, by which Napoleon was recognized by all the Emperors and Kings of Europe, not only as the de facto ruler of France, but as fully their equal; and new the Neapolitan grapes began to ripen. The English and French papers were encouraged to denounce the despetism of Ring Bomba, and to shut their eyes to

the her ore of Cayenne, and of Kuefstein and Spielberg in Austria. The King of Naples was the preem great Aminal, being a Bourben and standing in the way of Murat. Unfortunately for homeelf, King B anba is an obstinate blockhead, endowed with all the hereditary stupidity of his race, and firmly believ-

the divine right of kingeraft, cordingly, he refused to pay any attention to the menstrances of the Western Powers, and returning an insolent reply to their sore which recommended an amnesty, be embittered the quarrel. Warnel by Austria, he withdrew his reply as far as its form was offensive, but he mested on his irresponsible kingly character, and refused is grant the desired annesty. Under such circumstances, England and France have sent an Ultimatum to Naples, and two line-of-battle ships, with a number of frigates, are dispatched by each of the Western Allies to the Bay of Naples, in order to protect the English and French subjects, since the Embessies are at once to be withdrawn. Murat has, in the meantime, made a demonstration to call attention to his claims. It is now expected that the Lazzaroni will attack the suspected Liberals and the foreign residents of Naples, that the Neapolitan regiments will rise against the mob and the Swiss troops. and that the Allied Squadron will put a stop to bloodshed as soon as Murat is proclaimed by the military, and before the people are able to raise the cry of Ital ian unity. Such is the programme; time will show whether the performance will strictly adhere to it. The drama begins in the first fortnight of October.

The rumors about the seriousness of Napoleon's ill health gain consistency. He remains at Biarritz until the end of October, and returns to Paris in December, after an absence of eight months. It is said that his disease is consumption of the spine, which makes rapid progress. It is difficult to know how far these reports are to be credited; but it is remarkable that The Times considered them important, and sent a correspondent to Biarritz to inquire into the truth of the rumors. The Globe-Lord Palmerston's evening organ-says that Count Morny and Prince Napoleon are soon to return to Peris, as a modification of the Regency law is contemplated by the Emperor, for reasons which discretion forbids The Globe to mention.

An authentic anecdote about Francis Joseph is so characteristic of that Emperor that I cannot withhold it from your readers. At the late flying interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Teplioz, in Bohemia, Frederic William introduced Baron Humboldt to Francis Joseph. The Emperor, upon this, asked the King who Baron Humboldt was, since he had never heard the name before. The King of Prussin was quite astonished at such a display of imperial ignorance, and emphatically replied, " He is the greatest man since the Deluge."

Detailed reports about the Royalist rising at Neufchatel complain of the wanton cruelty of the Pro-Prussian "Law and Order" men, who, during the continuance of their ephemeral success deliberately shot a woman for refusing to shout "Vive le Roi!"

Austria continues increasing her army in Italy. The Emperor is expected to visit Venice and Mi'an during the Autumn, and to spend the Winter at Rome, where he wishes to pay his homage to the Pope and to entreat St. Peter for a son and heir.

The Sultan is fully in earnest about the equality of his subjects, granted by the Hat Hamoyoun. About 106 Christian churches have been built or repaired since the publication of the Hat, and the Sultan has himself subscribed 25,000 piasters to a church in Candia. In Bulgaria he had the Turks disarmed, as the excitement of the Christian population made it unsafe to extend the permission to carry arms to all the inhabitants; and as the Christians could not be endowed with the privileges of the Turks, the Turks were put on the same footing as the Christians. In Bosnia, the most fanatical Mussulmans were fined for having disturbed congregations. At Widdin, the first bells in Turkey were rung in a town of mixed popula-

swindles, the affairs of Hudson, the railway king, of Cole & Gordon the city swindlers, of Strahan, Paul & Co., the pious bankers, of the Westminster Improvement frauds, of the Aberdeen Bank, of the Tipperary Bank, and recently of the Royal British Bank cannot fail to impress the mind of the commercial world with the conviction that the standard of English morals has been considerably lowered. In all these transactions men of high connections and high standing in society were involved to a frightful extent. They form a dark page in the history of English society in the Nineteenth Century.

THE CONTEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

From The London Times, Sept. 2).
The United States Government is ruting things with a high hand in Kansas. A dispatch from Mr. Marcy enables the new Governor, Col. Geary, to enroll and a high land in Kaissas. A dispatch from Mr. Marcy enables the new Governor, Col. Geary, to enroll and organize the militia of the Territory, to form an addition to the Federal troops already out; and a letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, authorizes the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois to assist the Governor of Kansas with an auxiliary force of two regiments of foot militia. The Free-State party in Kansas are described in these documents as rebels and insurgents in open arms against the constituted Government, and the military commanders are ordered to take every measure to suppress "all combinations" to resist the laws of the United States," and "suppress insurrection." In addition to the Governors of Kentucky and Il inois, Gen. Smith, the commander of the Federal forces, and Gen. Richardson, are charged with the execution of these orders, and a formidable military display threaten the total annihilation of the Free State party, already jaded, and, to appearance, half-suppressed.

Free State party, aready james, and the half-suppressed.

So far the United States Government gives no sign of finching, and accepts the challenge of the Anti-Slavery party in the Union with boldness and decision. At the same time everybody must see that this magnificent language of authority, and this condemnation of "insurgents" and "insurrection," is a good deal put on. One would suppose from the style of Mr. Marcy's and Mr. Jefferson Davis's dispatches that the United was based on a principle of passive

States Government was based on a principle of passive bedience, and was supported by the traditions of age and the smell of sacred parchments and medieval rolls.

Now, these men will shed a good deal of blood in Kan
sas—of that there is little doubt, and that is unquestionably a serious matter. But otherwise this high
tone of the Washington officials would be simply ridtionably a serious matter. But otherwise this high tone of the Washington officials would be simply ridiculous. Here are a set of men giving themselves all the lefty airs of an old established hereditary government putting down a Wat Tyler's mob. Here is the tone of crown, sceptre, and dal natic robes. No Agamemnon could speak more royally, and the air is hushed and solemn silence reigns as we listen to the preclamation of Marcy. "King of men." But all the world knows that Messrs. Marcy and Davis are but as much real kings as the gentlemen who tread the boards of our nemad stages with crowns on their heads, and resume the tobacce pipes behind the scene, where slielded from the public gaze, Richard is himself again, and King Marcy and King Davis are once more orditary moutals. Everybedy knows that this is an electioneering centest, that the Democrats are bidding high for the next Presidency, with all the spoils appertaining to it, and that they must in the internal do what the Southern planter tells them. They are as much under his orders as it they were marching to the sound of the days of its if her visual to the air they should be the sound of the days. planter tells them. They are as much under his orders as it they were may bing to the sound of the drum; it is still up with them it they offend him—his vote is necessary. The Southern slave where has accordingly simply dectated at every step the polary of the Washington officials in this affair from the first. When the Missouri truption exceted a rival Legislature of Kansas by the side of the then existing Free state Legislature the Southern planter told the Washington efficials which they were to regard as the trace and lawful and which the presended Legislature of Kansas; and the Washington officials accordingly voted the new Missouri Legislature the true and lawful Legislature of Kansas, and the Free-State Legislature as a tsurping and pretended one. The Frederic forces Legislature of Kansas, and the Free-State Legislatare as a usurping and pretended one. The Federal forces were sent to support the lawful aumorates and put down a sistance to them. Then followed the stringle in Congress, in which the Southern pisnter has won again by little more than a single vate. It is in this balance of parties, when if you were to poll the Union, you would find that by far the largest proport in of introphisticated public opinion went with the Free State party in Kansas, and when even in Congress where the superior diplomacy of the Southern planter gives him an advantage, the two votes are all but equal—it is in such a balance of parties as this that the Washington officials assume the airs of hereditary princes and vote the opposite side rebeis and magnetic possible the tables may be turned, and that the election of Fremont may make the Free-State party in Kansas the legitimate one, and the Misso Xi colonists the rebels.

the rebele.

So much for the gross impndence of a Ministry who

with the full consciousness of what their motives have been and are in this contest and with the full knowl-edge that these motives are known to the whole of the Size states do notives are known to the woole of the states, dure to throw upon party rapacity and the pursuit of the spoils of office the mantel of authority, disguise an alliance with Slavery by pretending the sacred ence of government at d civil order, and give to a simple plant of the sacred states. guise an alliance with Slavery by preferring to a simple electioneering barçain with the Southern planter
the high-sounding title of public daty and administrative zeal. But this party ought, at any rate, if they
adopt this tone and language, to be more consistent in
carrying it out. Why, if the Free-State party in Kansas are to be shot without mercy as rebels and insurgents, are General Reeder and the speakers and
audience of the New-York public meeting to be let
alone! There, in the heart of the first city—the virtual capital of the United States—a large and crowded
meeting publicly avowed its sympathy with the FreeState colonists of Kansas, and not only avowed its sympathy, but entered on a line of active cooperation with
it, and undertook to assist it by supplies of men
and money. Why do not Mr. Marcy and
Mr. Jefferson Davis seize every citizen of Newit, and undertook to assist it by supplies of men and money. Why do not Mr. Marey and Mr. Jefferson Davis seize every citizen of New-Yerk who attended that meeting as a "rebel and "an insurgent" against the Government of the United States? If the receiver of stolen goods shares the guilt of the thief, and if the conspirator who plots against a Government is involved in the same crime with the armed assailants of it, the New York meeting incorrect the following and attaches to the colonist of against a Government is involved in the same can aith the armed assailants of it, the New York meeting incurred the full guilt which attaches to the colonist of Kansas. If the colonist of Kansas is a 'repel' and an 'insurgent,' every man who attended that meeting at New York was a robel and an insurgent too. But this open, avowed, insurrectinist conspiracy takes place at mid-day, in the very heart of American commerce and society, with chairman, speakers, resolutions and all the concomitants of a public meeting, and the Government at Washington date not touch a hair of the head of a single man there. An "insurgent" meets Mr. Marcy at every turn of the street; at every dinner party, at every railway, half the guests and half the travelers are insurgents; half, and more than half, of the American public are engaged in an open conspiracy, carried on by advertisements and subscription lists, against the Government at Washington. Why does not the American Government make at leas an effort to suppress this universal rebellien? Simply for this reason—that, just as treason which is successful is never called treason, rebellion which is universal can never be called rebellion.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fightsh Money market, as previously stated, was the Final quotations in Consons were still not for Money, and 91d left for the 8th October. Foreign Succurries continued steady, and operations were unimpertant.

The Cons market was heavy, and previous rates could not wealthed except for the changes are previous rates could not wealthed except for the changes.

The Coss market was heavy, and previous results to be realized except for the choices descriptions of Grain.

The advices from the provincial towns contain nothing of impertance. Rusiness at Manchester was moderate, and prices well supported. Two small failures had occurred—Mesers for a Loo, for £15,000, and Mr. Alderman Sawrenss for £25,000. In the latter case a compromise of 12.50 of the point was expected. A. Birmingham the iron trade remained without variation. The accounts from Northigham continue favorable. In the wooden districts transactions were satisfactory, and the line line market continues from

The Liverpool Cotyon Market was active, and the demand more sensed and notwithstanding the windrawal of a consideration.

KANSAS.

[To The Journal of Commerce and other prints which de nounce all the accounts of the atrocities perpetrated in Kansas by the Border Ruffiane, we commend the following article from The Squatter Sovereign of Sept. 23, as going to show, by the inquestionable evidence of their own statements, the ferocion spirit by which the Border Ruffians are animated. When the eaders write thus, what but rape, robbery, arson and murder to be expected of the followers !]

HOME AGAIN.

After a campaign of over four weeks in the Territory where we have been subject to the arduous duties of a soldier's life, we have returned to our homes to resume our long-neglected business. In a word, we will say that the difficulties are not yet adjusted and peace is further from us than at any farner period. We may for a few weeks be permitted to pursue our avocations, but we are as certain of again being called upon to take up arms against the manualing forces of Lene & Co., who have publicly declared their design in e-ming to Kansas was to plunder and murder members of the Pro-Slavery party. They are bold in their assertions that making Kansas a Free State is a secundary consideration. Plunder, the craving of all banditti, seems to be the principal motive that induces Lene's forces to spread ruin and desolation over this Ferritory. We are still of the opinion that the two parties cannot exist in this Territery. As long as the experiment is being tried, we will be in constant tumult, and civil war in Kansas is inevitable. We care not how many treaties may be made with these traiters by men in authority, who may prostitute their office; as long as we can raise a hand to strike, our aim will be to rid this Territory of a set of scoundrels whose presence would dishonor the internal regions. We hore our friends in this pertion of Kansas who HOME AGAIN. whose presence would dishoner the infernal regions.
We hope our friends in this pertion of Kansas who
have been subject to many insults and injuries from
these Northern harpies wid no longer suffer them to
remain in their midst. Treat them as you would the
mediciple assessin for they are no less; and whenever or your rifle be the only salutation they receive from you. Do this, and we will once more be in possession of that pence and quietness we enjoyed before the Ferritory was overrun with these Northern maranders

THE WAR ENDED.

NINETY OF LANE'S MEN CAPTTRED BY GOV. GEARY -- LANE RETREATING -- CONFERENCE LETWEEN GOV. GEARY, COL. COOKE AND THE

DETWEEN GOV, GEARY, COL. COOKE AND THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA, ETC.

The following account of affairs as they recently transpired near Lawrence, has been furnished us by a gentleman just returned from there; and may be regrated as perfectly reliable:

The troops under Gen. Heiskell's command, consisting of the regime of the delication.

The troops under Gen. Heiskell's command, consisting of the regiment of foot and two of mounted men, numbering in all between twenty-four and twenty-five he ndred, with four pieces of artiflery, moved from their camp near Westport on the 13th inst. On that and the following day they marched between thirty-five and forly miles, and reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin an express came back at full speed, and told the General that the enemy had engaged his advanced guard, and they were then figstang. The column was put in rapid motion, the footmen already very much intigued, and their feet blistered, going at a half trot. They kept up this pace, except a few minutes at the Wakerus a for water, until they got nearly to Franklin, where, as it turned out, a large picket-guard of the Yankees had killed one of our men, and pushed off to Int, where, as it turned out, a large picket-guard of the Yan-kees had killed one of our men, and pushed off to Lawrence. By the time the main body of the troops reached Frankini it was five o'clock, and they were eager to go on immediately to Lawrence: but, consid-ering the lateness of the hour, the exhausted condition of the footmen, and the total ignorance of Lane's strength and the position of his fortifications, it was decided to be better to rest the men and make the at-

decided to be better to rest the men and make the attack at daylight in the morning. They accordingly
encourped for the night near Franklin.

About midnight an express arrived giving information that Col. Cooke, with the United States troops under his command, had taken a position in front of
Lawrence for its protection, and early in the morning
Col. Cooke sent a note to Gen. Heiskell to that effect. Cet. Cooke sent a note to Gen. Heiskell to that effect. Great disappointment was felt on all hands at the lost opportunity to engage and crush the hired thieves and the murderers under Lane; and universal regret was expressed that the movement was not continued into Lawrence the evening before. It turned out that as soon as the approach of Gen. Heiskell was learned in Lawrence, couriers were dispatched to Lecompton imploring Gov. Genry for protection by the United States troops; and he, as must be admitted, in the plain discharge of his duty, ordered Col. Cooke's command immediately to Lawrence, where they arrived about 11 ock ek at right.

mediately to Lawrence, where they arrived about 11 o'cleck at right.

About 10 o'cleck in the marning Gov. Geary and Col. Cocke arrived at Franklin, where the troops were seembled, and a conference was arranged and held between them and the field officers and captains of con prices of Gen. Heiskell's command. The concertice was opened by Gov. Geary who addressed the serie at some length. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting with the gentlemen present.

In table them that he hoped and believed that their interpretation for the vindication of the laws and protection of the suffering citizens against the crueities and aluminan outrages committed against them by the organized banditic roving through the Territory, was no letger meessary. He said that his mission was to bring peace to its borders; that he was armed with that mirrane, and he was deler-

an real banditi roving through the Territory, was no longer necessary. He said that his misson was to barge necessary. He said that his misson was to the real peace to its borders; that he was armed with power sufficient for that purpose, and he was determined to accomplish it. He was glid to inform them that, having arrived in the Territory only three days ago, he had already conquered and captured a large body, having taken between ninety and one humbred of them prisoners. He said that if he had not had to come here to meet them, he would now have been at the head of Co. Cooke's command in pursuit of the rest of the hand it. He impressed upon them the importance and solumnity of the occasion, referred to the consequences that might follow to the country, to the Union, and to our children, and our children's children, as the result of the conference now hald in this humble place; cur crindren, and our cambrans candren, as the re-sult of the conference now hild in this humble place; and closed by appealing to them to dissolve their pros-cut crysnization, and cooperste with him, under the laws and instructions governing him for the restoration of peace and the due execution of the laws of the Ter-

fory. Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, Col. Cooke, and others Gen. At sheen, och, addressed the meeting, responding fully and cordially to the views and feelings expressed by the Governor, and wried a compliance with his wishes. Col. Titus also urged a compliance with his wishes. Col. Titus also addressed the meeting-urging with much feeling the

trages and infamies he had suffered at the hands of the marauders. He told the Governor of the cannon-ading of his house, of its burning, of the from \$5,000 to \$10,000 of which they had robbed him, and held up his mutilated arm in proof of their desperate efforts to destroy him. He said his heart beat tunultuously for revenge; but he was willing to await the result of the efforts about to be made to bring the outlaws to justice. The conference closed by the Governor retiring, and

The conference closed by the Governor returns, and requesting the continuance of the meeting, full consultation among themselves, and that they would give him the result of their deliberations.

The meeting was then organized by calsing General D. R. Atchison to the chair, who, on taking it, said:

As was well-known to all present, the gentlemen composing this meeting had been in conference with Gov. Geary, who, in the strongest language, had depreceded the inhuman outrages perpetrated by those whom he characterized as bandits now roving through the Tentiors, and uledged himself in the most solemn he characterized as bandits now roving through the Territory, and pledged himself in the most solemn manner to employ actively all the forces at his command in executing the laws of the Territory, and giving protection to its bleeding citizens, and who had also appeated to us to dissolve our present organization and stand by and cooperate with him in holding up the hands of his power against all evil doors, and who had also retired from the meeting with the request that it would consult and determine what course would be taken. Now the object of the meeting was thus to consult and determine what should be done. General Atchison further, as Governor Geary had also done, impressed the meeting with the importance and solemnity of the occasion, and that it was a time for men to exercise their reason and not yield to their passions, and also to keep on the side of the Law, which alone constitutes our strength and protection. A Committee was stitutes our strength and protection. A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: which, after retiring a short time, re-

appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; which, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, that were unanimously adopted:

Harras, Under the proclamation of seting Gov. Woodson, we have reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence, on our way to the latter place, in search of an organized band of murderers and robbers, and to be under the command of Late, who have plundered and butchered large numbers of our fellow-citizens, with the intention of overpowering and driving that hand from the Territory; and waverous, we have here not and conferred with Gov. Geary, who has arrived in the Territory since we were here called and who has given us satisfactory vidence of his intention and power to execute the laws of the Territory, and called on us to dissolve our present organization, and to leave the preservation of the peace of the Territory to his hands; and whe ear, Gov. Geary has assured us his intention to muster into service a portion of the milita of the Territory for the purpose of giving the strongest assurance of presention to its citizens; therefore, hearing d. That, relying upon the assurance of Gov. Geary to all epictucities we containly conform to his wholes by dissolving our organization, and will disperse to our homes as speedily as the circumstances under which we are placed will alm to d.

2. That the Governor be requested to organize and place in

speedily as the circumstances under which we are placed with about to d.

2. That the Governor be requested to organize and place in the fold unrediately one battallion (part mounted and part footmen) of Kareas militia, and distribute them over the Territory in such a manner as will best protect the settlers in their homes, persons and property.

3. That, in view of the condition of things in Southern Kansas, we respectfully recommend to the Governor that he station a company of one hundred mounted men at Potawatamite Creek, in Franklin, Anderson, and Lykins Counties, to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that section of the country.

country.

4. That we respectfully recommend Col. H. Titus (Colonel of the Decision Country militial as commander of the Territorial militia new to be mastered into the service.

G. W. CLARK.

SAMIL J. 190NFS.

H. T. TITUS and others.

A copy of the preamble and resolutions was ordered to be furnished to the Governor.

(Signed)

D. R. ATCHISON, Chairman.

The following letter of Gov. Geary, addressed to a South Carolina coward, liar, murderer, and Border Ruffian, notorious for his share in the late atrocities committed in Kansas, sufficiently shows the stuff of which the new Governor is made. The "legitimate exercise of the right of suffrage," about which the Governor expresses so much sensitiveness and such a resolution to sustain, is the right of suffrage under the bogus laws, contrived with the express intention, not only to exclude every Free-State man from the polls, but to admit every Missourian to vote who is willing

to pay a dollar for the privilege:

From The St. Louis Republican of Oct. 4.

Our correspondent at Westport sends us the follow

From the following letter of Gov. Geary, in answe to one from myself, you will see something of the plan at d determination of the Executive to establish order

and recurre peace in Kaissas:

Executive Department,

Executive Department,

Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 26, 1856.

To H. Clay Pate—My Dear Sir: I have just received your favor of yesterday, suggesting anticipated difficulties in the Counties of Franklin and Lykirs, in this Territory, at the approaching election, and

while thanking you most kindly for your suggestions and for your friendly offer. I have to say that I have made every arrangement necessary to protect the hone fide citizens of this Territory in the exercise of their right of suffices. The order has already of their right of suffrage. The order has already been issued to secure the attendance of United States treeps at points where I have reason to anticipate treables.

I am especially determined and sensitive on this reint, and will punish with the utmost severity any merference with the legitimate exercise of the secred ghts of suffrage. I trust that you and all other good men will aid in this matter, which I have so much at heart.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY

FREMONT IN DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7, 1856.

On Monday, the 6th inst., the State Convention of the Fremont party for Delaware was held at Dover, in Kent County, the State capital. There were about 110 delegates from New-Castle County (who came down on the Delaware Railroad, which is now in op-eration seventeen miles below Dover), about 20 from eration seventeen miles below Dover), about 20 from Kent, and none from Sussex. The Convention met in the Representative Hall in the State House. They nominated Henry Lattimer Chairman; Thomas Rodney are Andrew Finn, Vice-Presidents, and E. D. Williams and Wm. Brennan, Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to choose an Electoral ticket, who nominated the following gentlemen as Presidential Electors, viz. Henry Lattimer and Thomas B. Rodney from New-Castle Courty, and Wm. P. Nickerson from Kent County. Francis Vincent offered a resolution that a member of Congress should be nominated, giving as a reason that Mr. Cullen, the nominee of the American party, had opposed the repeal of the obnoxious Kansas laws, and had dodged most of the other principles of the Republican party in Congress. The resolution was referred to a Committee, who, upon principles of the Republican party in Congress. The resolution was referred to a Committee, who, upon consideration, thought it best not to make any Congressional nomination. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Bradford, Wales, Lattimer, Willems and Rodney. Mr. Bradford made a most excellent speech. Mr. Wales stated in his address that Mr. Lattimer, one of the neminees for Presidential Electors, was a descendant of Bishop Lattimer who was the best of the fire and allowed it to be considered. pushed his hand into the fire and allowed it to be burred off in Mary's reign.

The Frement party are filled with enthusiasm, and

were Filmore only out of the way, they would carry the State. They intend supporting the American

OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ISERIA, Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1856. The Buchancers are attempting to carry several of the Congressional Districts of this State in genuine Border-Ruflian style. By the laws of this State, a young man who has no family is entitled to a vote if he as been in the county where he offers it only ten days. The plan is to bring a large number of young cays. The plan is to bring a large number of young men from those Districts where they have no hope of success into those where they think they have. The attempt is being made to defeat the Hon. Cooper K. Warsen in this way. During the last week, a large number of young men. Democrats, have come into Mariot Courty and obtained employment of Demo-crats until effer the election. They have no hopes of varying the State, their only object is to be enabled

N. E. P. Uston -At the Annual Meeting of the New-England Pretective Union, held at Cochitave Hell Besten on the Istinst., J. L. Marsh, esq., of Division 198, Rulland, Verment, was appointed President; William Sparrell, esq., of Boston, Vice President and Somey C. Bancrott, esq., of Salem, Secretary, Mr. J. G. Kanlback, Jr., was reclected Agent for Boston. The smount of purchases for the year ending September, 1856, was \$1.347,195 H; amount of sales of produce, \$138,868 78. Total, \$1,486,063 89.

sales of produce, \$138,868.78. Total, \$1,486,063.89.

LEAR SHOT BY A LADY.—Miss Philbrick, a lady residing in Piccataquis County, having been annoyed by bears, set a trap for them. The morning after the trap was set it had disappeared, and a trail was observed showing which way it had gone. Miss P. procured ner ride and started in pursuit, and was not long in overtaking Bruin with all his paraphernalia. A shot from the rifle scon terminated his existence, and Miss Philbrick had the satisfaction of receiving a good price for brick had the satisfaction of receiving a good price for the "pe.t," in addition to the bounty allowed by the State. [Portland Advertises.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

nce) The N. Y. Tribune. Naw-Haven, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856.

The Third Arnual Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society was opened to visitors this morning under the niest favorable auspices. The day dawned clear and beautiful, after a refreshing shower during the night. People are pouring in from all sections of the State, and the hotels are already filled, but ample provisions have been made to accommodate all

tions of the State, and the hotels are already filled, but ample provisions have been made to accommodate all who may come, in private houses. The undesirable residents of New-York—the professional gentlemen—are not so extensively represented here as at the New-York State Fair last week, they probably anticipate greater success at the United States Fair.

The receipts to-day reached \$4,000, and the number of persons on the grounds about 18,000.

The grounds embrace about thirty acres, and are located in Fair Haven, about a mile and a half in an entrance on Grand street. About one thousand stalls have been creeted around the inclosure for the accommodation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

On the grounds is a large hall, 200 feet by 60, for the display of manufactured and mechanics articles; one for motive-power and machinery; and one for the exhibition of works of art. Five large tents have been erected for the hortcultural show; dairy, grain and vegetables; farm and garden implements, carriages, and two tents for refreshments. There re several small tents for the use of the Iresident, officers, committees and reporters. East from the main entrance is a splendid track, half a mile around, for trotting and the exhibition of stock. At one side of it are raised seats capable of accommodating 6,000 persons, with a commanding view of the course and entire grounds.

The entire arrangements are far superior to those of last year, and there is every reason to suppose that the exhibition will be in every way successful. The following entries have been made: Cattle, 322; horses, 389; sheep, swine and poultry, 181; plowing implements and machinery, 222; dairy produce, 363; manufactured goods other than household, 285; household goods, 191; works of art, 122; horticultural, 343. Total number of entries, 2,418.

The entries of horses is much less than last year, from the fact that those who merely enter for the par-

The entries of horses is much less than last year, The entries of horses is much less than last year, from the fact that these who merely enter for the parpose of driving on the grounds have been excluded as far as possible, and consequently those on exhibition are select and in most instances very fine. The entries of cattle is not so large as those of last year, but the stock is choice, and creditable to old Connecticut.

At 9 o clock this morning a cavalcade of horses and cattle was formed and marched around the track.

making a very attractive exhibition. The remainder of the day was devoted to the exhibition of stock under of the day was devoted to the exhibition of stock under their respective classes. On Thursday the trotting horses will be tested, and the plowing match will take place within the race course. On Friday the family horses will be brought out, after which the annual address will be delivered by the Hon. T. B. Butler of Norwalk, and the premiums will be announced by the Secretary, Henry A. Dyer.

The outside shows, feeding booths and Yankee-notion peddlers are very numerous, and apparently in a thriving condition.

At the entrance of various tents, strong-lunged individuals bawl out their curiosities, which come along in

At the entrance of various tents, strong-lunged individuals bawl out their curiosities, which come along in about the following order: Two-legged hog: five-legged, double-bodied living calf, and three-legged Cimere cats: living curiosities, consisting of the mammoth fat woman, weighing less than 1,000 pounds; wild Caffre boys; the mammoth infant; the three-legged horse: a specimen of humanity called the snake man; the Connecticut calf with two heads, eight legs and two tails; &c.

Thursday and Friday will be the two best days, and should the weather continue fine, it is believed the

should the weather continue fine, it is believed the visitors will exceed 160,600 during the Fair. H. W. C

AN END OF CAVIL.

From The Courses and Enquires.

The propagators of the miserable, made-up story that Col. Fremont is or has been a Roman Catholic, have affected to regard the many authorized denials of their assertions as quibbles, and have loudly clamored for what they please to call unexceptionable testimony that Col. Fremont denies the charge explicitly and di rectly. They have it in the letter which we publish below, and in a shape at which the boldest or the meanest of them dare not cavil. Dr. Henry, the author of this letter, is a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, war till recently Pro-fessor of Moral Philosophy in the University of New York, and has both at house and abroad a high, well York, and has both at holde and abroad a high, well-carried personal and professional reputation. Though conservative—we ought to say, because conservative in his views, and although a clergyman—his sympathies are warmly enlisted in favor of the Republican movement; and he recently delivered a speech against the Siavery propaganda, none the less effective because it was high toned, dignified, and altogether becoming a Christian minister. We shall see what the Fillmere Disunionists manage to do with his testimony about Col. Fremont's religion: about Col. Fremont's religion: "New-York, Oct. 6, 1856.

"New-York, Oct. 6, 1856.

"My Dear Sir: I passed an hour with Mr. Fremont Saturday morning, and had a short interview with him to-day, and I know you would be glad to learn the impressions I received while they are fresh.

"The prints fall exceedingly short of doing justice to his appearance. They make his features larger and coarser than they are in reality, and utterly fail to give one the idea of that rare union of gentleness, refinement, and delicacy, with resolute energy and firmness, which are so remarkable in his features and in the exwhich are so remarkable in h pression of his countenance. His whole air and man-ner, tones of voice and way of speaking, are those of a quiet and modest, gentle and sincere, yet firm and earnest man, in whom the intellectual and moral faculcarries man, in whom in interaction and interaction are ties are in fine harmony, with just that degree of predeminance of the moral elements of character so desirable in a great leader, a man of will and action, and which was the secret of Washington's wonderful power over those he had to do with.

"In the course of our conversation, I adverted to the stranger to make him out a Romaniat. He realised that

"In the course of our conversation, I adverted to the attempts to make him out a Romanist. He replied, that the charge was put out for political effect, along with other unjust representations for the same end; that he had not thought fit to make any public reply to this more than to the others, but that he was always ready to satisfy any one who asked him, so far as a frank and sincere declaration of his sentiments would give satisfaction: that he was not a Roman Catholic, and never had been: that he was brought up a Protestant, by a mether devotedly attached to the Protestant faith, and never had any disposition to abandon the Church—the Protestant Episcopal—in which he was baptized and confirmed—in which his children were baptized and protestant as I myself could be, or any other person Protestant as I myself could be, or any other person concated in the Protestant faith and who had never seen reason to change his hereditary religion; that he was indeed very far from having any clear and precise notion of the Romish doctrines—his course of life not allowing him to give much time or interest to theological matters, but so far as he not any central positions. cal matters; but, so far as he nad any general notions of them, he held the Protestant views in opposition to them.

This is the exact purport of what he said, and in

every material point I give you exactly his own words.

"In relation to Mr. Fulmer's story about seeing him
in a Roman Catholic Church in Washington, he said that he was here in New-York at the time alleged hav-ing arrived here the day before from California, and without going to Washington embarked in a few days for Europe, from whence he did not return until eighteen months afterward.

I adverted to Mr. Weir's letters, and asked him if

"I adverted to Mr. Weir's letters, and asked him if he had ever told Lieut. Scamman he was a Romanist, or had ever sent any message to Mr. Weir by Mr. Scemmen to that effect. He said, no, never; that the whole story, so far as he was concerned, was a fabrication without any truth, and utterly new to him when he saw it in the prints.

"Mr. Fremout spoke on the subject with the same quiet cecision and evident sincerity that marked all he said; and I am sure no one hearing him could have any doubt about the matter unless willing to believe him capable of delibrate faischood—a view Mr. He case.

sny doubt about the matter unless willing to believe him capable of delibrate falsehood—a view of the case. I think to decent man would dare maintain upon the evidence that has been put out.

"The only unquestionable fact in the whole case which gives even a colorable pretext for the allegation, is his narriage by a Roman Catholic priest; and this—to one who knows how frequent such things are—preves nothing at all to the point, especially in the circum stances of the case.

cunstances of the case.

"Lies with circumstances almost always have some grain of truth, as the basis of the lie; but in this case it needs very little sagacity to see what and how much may be true in the stories set afloat without in the least

may be true in the stories set alload without in the least in peaching Mr. Fremont's perfect integrity.

"As to Mr. Wen's story. Take his own last declarations, and it is clear that what he finally stands to, after withdrawing the material allegation, proves nothing to the point—does not begin to prove anything. And knowing Mr. Weir and Mr. Scamman as I do, and their residence at the time. I can understand of the And knewing Mr. Weir and Mr. Scanman as I us, and their position at the time, I can understand perfectly well how it may be that Mr. Scanman made the re-mark to Mr. Weir about Mr. Fremont's being a Romarist, not as a passage or utterance of Mr. Fremont's, but as a statement of his own, expressing possibly his own epinion, but more probably as a waggish hoar. This is my view of the case, and I have no doubt is the rue one.

" As to the story about Mr. Fremont's owning a pew in St. Matthew's (Roman Catholic) Church in irgton, it would prove nothing to the purpose even if he did. But he did not. The only grain of truth—and out of which the lie doubtless grew—is the fact of a relative owning a pew in that church in his calculation as a member of the French Legation, and as Mr. Frement was once there on the occasion of a significant

"As to his being seen at his orisons in the Rosals Church at Pansma, as alleged by somebody. Mr. Frament told me that he was never inside the church it possible that the grain of truth in the story may be that he was seen going toward it!

that he was seen going toward it!

"And so with all the stories; the lie is the same agrain of truth proves nothing. But enough. What an exhibition of the meanness to which political rancor will descend!! sure Mr. Fremont's declarations will be satisfactory you, staunch Protestant of the staunhest sort is are, and ought to be satisfactory to all candid made.

"I am my dear Sir, faithfully year.

"To Gen. Swift, Geneva."

"A HEXE!

CARD FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES

From The Courier and Enquirer.

We have received the following Card from Are. bishop Hughes, with a request to publish:

We have received the following Card from Actibishop Hughes, with a request to publish:

"The Archbishop of New-York thinks it due had
to the private feelings of Col. Fremont and his simb
as well as to reasonable self-respect, to state the is
has had nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, via
a private letter which is now being circulated threat
the newspapers, purporting to have been written by J.
A. McMaster, Editor and Proprietor of The Franca i
Journal. Several of those papers connect the Arch
bishop's name directly with that letter, and some of
them go so far as to designate it as the testimony of
Archbishop Hughes.

"Now the Archbishop is bound to say that, whether
as regards the matter especially alluded to in this letter
or in regard to any other topic involving, even by application, his name with any charges which could fine
stain on the private and personal character of Col
Fremont, he (the Archbishop) knows nothing of he
own knowledge, and therefore has not made use author
zed are one to make, an accusation against Mr. Framont. This is, of course, negative testimony, but
er so of justice, so far as the Archbishop is cencernal
will not permit him to withhold it.
October 7, 1886.

RALIGIOUS ITEMS .- Five new churches are now in rocess of erection at Portland, Me.; one of them's have a tower 110 feet high, and a chime of bells Out of 100 colporteurs employed in France by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 90 are convented Reman Catholics. The Rev. Abel Stevens, editor of The New-York Christian Advocate and Journal, has received the degree of LL. D. from the Indiana State University. President Pierce has removed the Rev Mr. Spreale, chaplain to the West Point Military Academy, and appointed the Rev. Mr. French of the Church of the Epiphacy, Washington City in be place. Six thousand persons were on the ground g one time, during the late camp-meeting services Vineyard, Mass. The donations to the Martha's A. B. C. F. M., for the last financial year, amounted \$299,216 88. A letter from Vienna states that the E. peror of Austria has given permission to the Roma Catholic Association of Germany to hold a general

ANOTHER COUNCIL OUT FOR FREMONT.—At a replar meeting of Council No. 426 of the Town of Jackson, held at their Council Room, Oct. 2, 1856, M. Julius Beebe moved that this Council hereby surrenke its charter to the State Council, whence it came. The

meeting either in the Austrian capital, or at Lies.

The Rev. Edward S. Lacy, late of Syracuse, N. I.

has been installed paster of the First Congregation

Church in San Francisco.

motion was seconded and carried.

JAMES E. ROBERTSON, Presiden.

MICHAEL KERR, Secretary pro tem.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The Board met vesterday afternoon at the office is Worth street, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCE DE-

siding, and a quorum present.

Mr. Kenney, Superintendent of Castle Garle, reported several cases of evasion of the laws requiring the payment of immigrant commutation fees by ap-tains placing small numbers of passengers on their

tains placing small number of the process that the process of the captain for uttering talse manifests, and the captain for uttering talse manifests, and the captain for uttering talse manifests, and the captain for uttering talse manifests and the captain for uttering talse manifests. cution of the captain for uttering takes manifests, and the recovery of the penalty of \$75. The matter was referred to the Captain to investigate.

eferred to the Captain to investigate.

The SUPERINTENDENT of Castle Garden reported the

The SUPPRINTENDENT of Casile Garden reported the strivals at Casile Garden during the month of September. Sixty ships brought 14,483 passengers, with a cash capital of \$1,125,872 89, or \$77.73 for each person. On Monday and Tuesday last seven vessels ladd-2,917 passengers, being an average of 417 passengers per ship.

Dr. Harris reports from Marine Hospital that 77 cases of yellow fever have been admitted since Sept. 18, of which five have terminated in death. Nine employees have been attacked in the same time, none of whom, however, have circl. Of the former cases 10 were from the city, as follows: 2 from Trinity place.

which, however, naveled to the form reason were from the city, as follows: 2 from Trinity place, 2 from Bellevue Hospital; in three cases the fever we traced to Quarantine, and three to Brooklyn. The Detor says cares of yellow fever may be looked for unil the appearance of black frost.

Total. 1.3

Overdraft on Bank January 1.1856 2221,779 38

Since to Oct. 8, for commutation of passengers. 9,673 89 GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on Tore The Warden's of Randall's Island transmitted a list

of inmates. It was remarked that the number of thee decreased while the number of employees increased. A resolution offered by Gov. Townsend was adopted, calling upon the Warden to give a list of children of employees and the salaries of such employees. A communication from the same source, complains of the quality of beef furnished. The matter was referred to a Committee.

The posignations for Assistant Physicians of Bellevices.

erred to a Committee.

The nominations for Assistant Physicians of Belle vue Hospital, made last week, were taken from the table and confirmed.

After considerable discussion about the pay of two

men employed in the Mad-House, the matter on the table. on the table.

The following is the weekly statement of the number of inmates of the Institutions:

NUMBER REMAINING WEEK ENDING OFT. 4:

Belleyne Hornital.

Bellevue Hospital 610 smail-Fox Hospital
Lonatic Asylum 568 Randall's Island
Lonatic Asylum 568 Randall's Island
Alma-House 1,213 Randall's Island Hospital
Penlientiary 486 (Sty Prisons
Hospital, from Workhous 76 Colored Omian Asylum
Work House 571 Children at Narra-

Total.
Increase # # Non-bet remaining Sept. 27.

Remaining..... BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEINESDAY, Oct. 8.—The President, BESIAMS P.
PINCKET, in the chair. The Board received and
referred the subjoined

referred the subjoined

Petitions—For a sewer in Monroe street from Csh
arine to Market street. For Croton pipes in Thany sends
street, from Teath to Eleventh avenues; granted, of capital
of the police, asking the Board to renew the action of the soul
of Hills, increasing their salaries to \$1,250 per year. of Coldren's Aid Society for \$1,700. Of George Collis and open,
to reband Pier No. 24. East River. Of No. 34 Hose Co., for the
springerion for lighting their house. To pave Colambianted,
to when Grant and Fourteeanth streets. Of different free cap
panies, for a fire alarm telegraph in their bouses.

Remonstrances—Of J. A. W. Denham and others,
arsinst the proposed sewer in West Seventeenth street,
Seventh avenue.

Resolutions—By Mr. Remons to reshall hier be-

Seventh avenue.

Seventh avenue.

Resolutions—By Mr. Barney, to rebuild pier be
tween Peck slip and Roosevelt street. By Mr. Horret, be
to pair sidewalks on Third avenue, between Mr. Horret, by
to pair sidewalks on Third avenue, between Mr. Horret, by
to pair sidewalks on Third avenue, between Mr. Landerd and
Tenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth street. To have
lamps in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, between Kinds
Bringe road and the Hudson River. To introduce Cosmontes,
Mr. Cakella, to have Broadway, between Fiftieth and fifty
tinth streets, paved. To provide better accommodation for
those Co. No. 57. To have pier at the foot of Charles street
repaired and extended.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Friday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8—Ald. BARKER, Presidents
The Eighth Arenue Railroad.—Ald. Tucker
sed a resolution that all the papers relating to the relaying